RUDAJS, J.; ZIVS, V.; LIELMANIS, R.; RIEKSTIŅŠ, R., red.; CAKSS, J., tekhn. red.

[Automobile routes in the Latvian S.S.R.] Latvijas PSR automotomarsruti. Riga, Latvijas Valsts izdevniecība, 1962. 196 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Latvia—Tourism)

DREVIKOVSKY, Frantisek, inz.; ZIVSA, Antonin

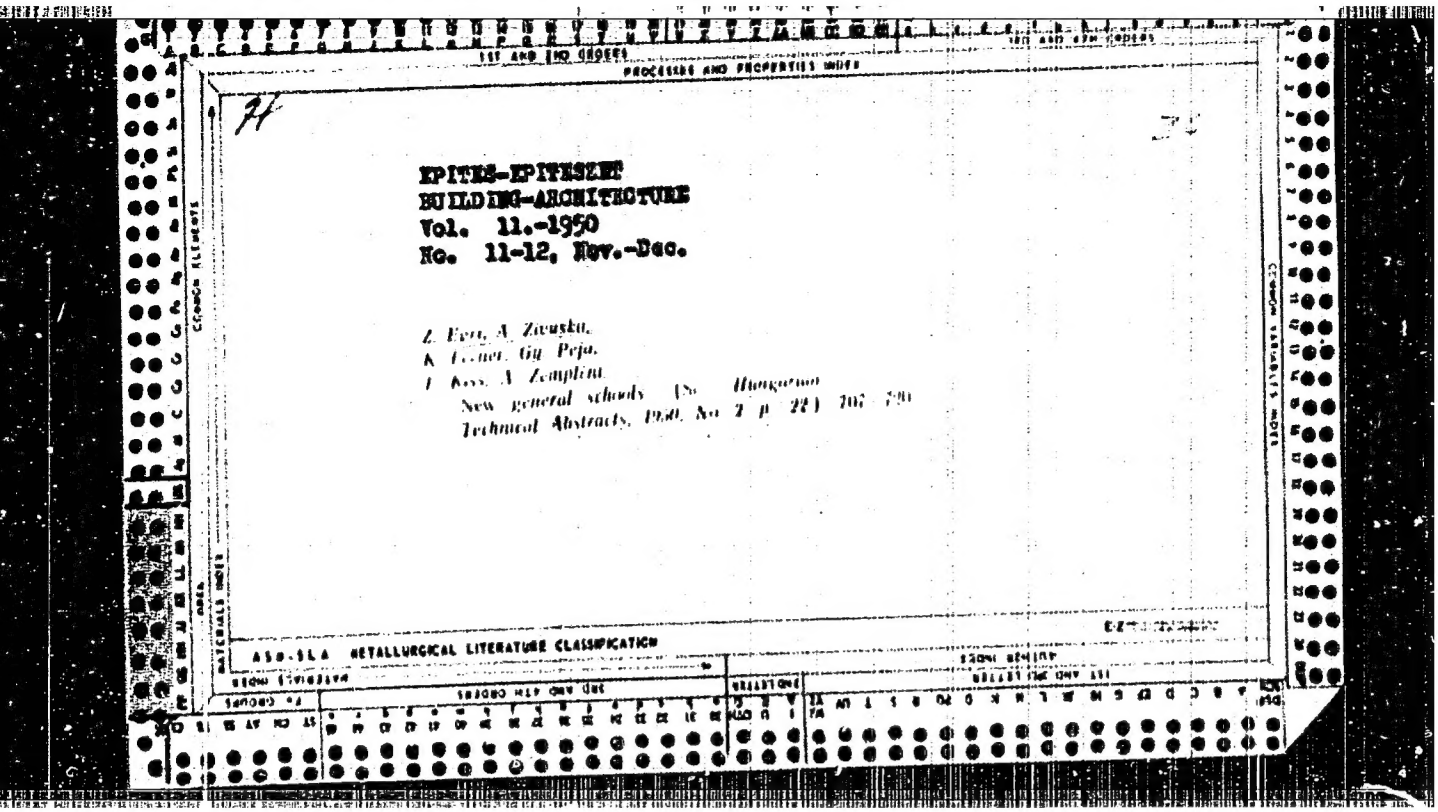
Mechanization of surface treatment. Stroj vyr 12 no.6:434-436 Je '64.

1. Tesla Karlin National Enterprise, Moskva Plant, Prague.

ZIVULOVIC, M.

"The First Time I Flew in an Airplane" p. 8
(AERO SVET, Vol. 3, no. 31, Jan. 1953, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Uncl.



EPITES-EPITESZET
BUILDING-ARCHITECTURE
Vol. 11.-1950
No. 11-12, Nov.-Dec.

Z. Ferj, A. Zavuska.
A. Tenner, Gy. Peja.
I. Kiss, A. Zemplini.
New general schools (In Hungarian)
Technical Abstracts, 1950, No. 2 p. 221 707 [illegible]

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ZINTSCHINSKY, A.F.,
N. J. BARBAUKOW, Phys. Zeits. f. Sowjetunion, 5. 5. pp. 666-675
1934.

3951. Photoelectric Effect in Cuprite Crystals. N. J. Barbaumow, D. L. Schutak and A. K. Ziwtschinsky. Phys. Zeits. f. Sowjetunion, 5. 5. pp 666-675, 1934. In German.--The e.m.f. developed by illuminating single crystals of cuprite, carefully prepared and mounted with suitable electrodes, is examined and its variation with light intensity studied. The spectral response over the range 500 to 800 mu is investigated and a maximum response found at 642 mu. It is shown that it is very difficult to obtain a blocking-layer photoelectric effect with a cuprite crystal. The photoelectric effect varies with the thickness of the crystal in a complicated manner. (See also Abstract 2227 (1934).) H.J.H.S.

ZIYADULLAYEV, S.

Development of the gas industry in the Uzbek S.S.R. Gaz. prom. no.10:34-36 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Uzbekistan--Gas industry)

ZIYADULLAYEV, S.; MANOKHIN, I.

[Socialist industry in Soviet Uzbekistan; on the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Uzbek S.S.R.] Sotsialisticheskaia promyshlennost' Sovetskogo Uzbekistana; k 25-letiiu obrazovaniia Uzbekskoi SSR. Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo UzSSR, 1949. 151 p.
(MIRA 13:2)

(Uzbekistan--Industries)

ZIYADULLAYEV, S. K.; BOROVKOV, I. I.

Paths of the development of construction and the building materials industry of Uzbekistan in the first years of Soviet government (1917-1928). Sbor. nauch. trud. NII po stroi. ASiA no.2:24-35 '61. (MIRA 16:1)

(Uzbekistan—Construction industry)
(Uzbekistan—Building materials industry)

SIYADULLAYEV, S.K., kand.ekonom.nauk; USTIMENKO, I.L., red.; BAKHTIYAROV, A., tekhn.red.

[Soviet Uzbekistan in the seven-year plan, 1959-1965] Sovetskii Uzbekistan v semiletke, 1959-1965 gg. Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR, 1959. 103 p. (MIRA 13:8)
(Uzbekistan--Economic policy)

ZIYADULLAYEV, S. K.

"The principal construction projects in Uzbekistan," Construction, 1952.

Z) YADULLAYEV, Said Karimovich, kand.ekonom.nauk; ZAYKO, G.I., otv.red.; TIKHONOVA, I., red.; MEL'NIKOV, A., tekhred.

[The years of great achievements] Gody bol'shikh dostizhenii. Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR, 1960. 61 p.
(MIRA 14:2)

(Uzbekistan--Economic conditions)

2 IYADULLAYEV, S.K., kand.ekonom.nauk; ZAYKO, G.I., red.; USTINENKO, I.L., red.; UMANSKIY, P.A., tekhn.red.

[National economy of the Uzbek S.S.R. in 1958] Narodnoe khoziaistvo Uzbekskoi SSR v 1958 godu. Tashkent, Gos. izd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR, 1958. 61 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Uzbekistan--Economic conditions)

ZIYADULLAYEV, S.K.; MAZOR, A.B., red.; UMANSKIY, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Important problems of construction and reclamation in the Golodnaya Steppe] Vazhneishie voprosy stroitel'stva i osvoeniia Golodnoi stepi. Tashkent, Gos. izd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR, 1957. 34 p. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Ziyadullayev).
(Golodnaya Steppe--Construction industry)

Ziyadullayev, S K

Narodnoye khozyaystvo Uzbekskoy SSR 'The national economy of Uzbek SSR' Tashkent, Gosizdat UzSSR, 1958-

v. illus., tables.

Lib. has: 1958

ZIYADULLAYEV, Saidkarim; BICHEROVA, A., red.

[Industrial beacon in the East] Industrial'nyi maiak na Vostoke. Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 1964. 118 p. (MIRA 18:2)

ACC NR: AP6007516 SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/002/0355/0357

AUTHOR: Jalavanov, V. Y.; Ziyakhanov, U.

ORG: none

TITLE: Characteristics of p-InSb diodes at high injection levels

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 2, 1966, 355-357

TOPIC TAGS: diode, semiconductor diode, p-n junction

ABSTRACT: The results of an experimental investigation are reported of p-InSb diodes having different base thicknesses and high injection levels. The p-n junction was produced by alloying In + 1%Te; the base contact, by In + 5%Sn. Carrier concentration in the source material was 2.5 x 10^{14} per cm^3 at 77K. The I-V characteristics show that, with large currents, the current increases more slowly than the linear formula [illegible] suggests. With high injection levels, the forward branch of the I-V characteristic, allowing for the voltage drop in the bulk of the semiconductor and with both p and n current components flowing through the junction, becomes linear, i.e., the diode forward resistance becomes independent of the current. "The authors wish to thank D. N. Nasledov for his constant interest." Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 formulas, and 1 table. [03]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 19Apr65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 002 / ATD PRESS: 4214

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.382.21:546.682

ACC NR: AP6036374 SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/011/2039/2043

AUTHOR: Galavanov, V. V.; Ziyakhanov, U.; Nasledov, D. N.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe, AN SSSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR); Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute im. Nizami (Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Straight line volt-ampere characteristic of p-n junctions based on p-type indium antimonide

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 11, 1966, 2039-2043

TOPIC TAGS: pn junction, junction diode, indium base alloy

ABSTRACT: The dependence of the straight-line characteristics of a p-n junction on temperature, sample surface treatment, and impurity concentration in the initial material is investigated. Indium antimonide crystals of the p-type with 10 —10 10^{13}—10^{16} cm^{-3} carrier concentration (N) at 78K were prepared by zone refining; junctions (area, 0.5—1.5 mm) were made by fusing in In and Te (0.5—1.0% at 10^{-4} mm Hg pressure. Etching samples in the Sp-4 sharply reduced their forward current at low voltages (up to 0.12 v): reverse current is reduced by two orders of magnitude for all voltages. The authors conclude that diffusion current dominates in samples with N in the 10^{15}—10^{16} cm^{-3}, range, while recombination current dominates samples with N in the 10^{13}—10^{14} cm^{-3} range. Orig. art. has: 8 formulas, 3 figures, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 09, 11/ SUBM DATE: 09Jun65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 5106

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AP4043676 S/0109/64/009/008/1416/1419

AUTHOR: Galavanov, V. V.; Ziyakhanov, U.; Nasledov, D. N.

TITLE: Current-voltage characteristics of p-n junctions with p-InSb base

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 9, no. 8, 1964, 1416-1419

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor, pn junction, InSb junction, current voltage characteristic

ABSTRACT: Measurement of the current-voltage characteristics in the 78—150K temperature range is reported. Alloy p-n junctions were obtained from p-InSb crystals having an impurity concentration of $(3-5)\times10^{16}$ per cm^3. As addition materials, Sn, Sn+Bi, In+Bi, In+Te, and In+Se were used; the p-n junction area was about 0.5 mm^2. The results obtained — the β coefficient in the forward-branch exponent, the pre-exponential factor I_0, the cutoff voltage U_0, the residual resistance R_r, and the pattern of the forward-current temperature dependence —

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4043676

are in good agreement with the Shockley theory of abrupt p-n junctions. At low temperatures, the reverse current grows almost linearly with the applied voltage; apparently, the current is determined by leakage. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 formula, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Physico-Technical Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 24Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

GALAVANOV, V.V.; ZIYAKHANOV, I.A.; BASLEDOV, D.N.

Diodes with p-InSb case and a negative resistance sector. Radiotekh. i elektron. 10 no.3:569-570 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A.F. Ioffe AN SSSR.

GALAVANOV, V.V.; ZIYAKHANOV, U.; LEBEDEV, A.A.

Capacitive characteristics of alloyed p-n junction in p-InSb.
Radiotekh. i elektron. 10 no.7:1306-1309 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A.F.Ioffe AN SSSR.

GALAVANOV, V.V. ; ZIYAKHANOV, U.; NASLEDOV, D.N.

Electron-hole junctions in p-InSb. Fiz. tver. tela 5 no.10: 3048-3050 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A.F. Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad.

GALAVANOV, V.V.; ZIYAKHANOV, U.; NASLEDOV, D.N.

Voltampere characteristics of p-n junctions with p-InSb base. Radiotekh. i elektron. 9 no.8:1416-1419 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A.F.Ioffe AN SSSR.

ZIYAKHODZHAYEV, M.

Somilian-type formula for an n-dimensional Lamé equation. Izv. AN Uz.SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 7 no.5:30-36 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut matematiki imeni Romanovskogo AN UzSSR.

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S/166/60/000/006/001/008
C111/C222

16.3300

AUTHOR: Ziyakhodzhayev, M.Z.

TITLE: Generalization of the Formula of P.F. Papkovich

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, 1960, No. 6, pp. 17-23

TEXT: The author considers the system of Lamé equations

$$(1.1) \qquad a \sum_{\lambda=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^2 u_\mu}{\partial x_\lambda^2} + b \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\mu} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{n} \frac{\partial u_\lambda}{\partial x_\lambda} = 0$$

where $u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_n$ are functions of the variables $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$; $\mu = 1,2,\ldots,n$; a and b are constants. Seeking the general solution in the form

$$(1.2) \qquad \vec{u} = \vec{G} - \gamma \operatorname{grad}(\vec{r}, \vec{G})$$

or in components

Card 1/4

Generalization of the Formula of P.F.Papkovich

$$u_\mu = (1 - \gamma)G_\mu - \gamma \sum_{\lambda=1}^{n} x_\lambda \frac{\partial G_\lambda}{\partial x_\mu} \quad , \tag{1.3}$$

where G satisfies the condition

$$\sum_{\lambda=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^2 G_\mu}{\partial x_\lambda^2} = 0 \tag{1.4}$$

and substituting (1.2) into (1.1) then, after some transformations, one obtains the conditions

$$-2a\gamma \sum_{\lambda=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^2 G_\lambda}{\partial x_k \partial x_\lambda} + b(1-\gamma) \sum_{\lambda=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^2 G_\lambda}{\partial x_k \partial x_\lambda} = 0 \quad , \quad k = 1,2,..,n$$

These are satisfied if one chooses

$$\gamma = \frac{b}{2a + b} \quad . \tag{1.9}$$

Card 2/4

Generalization of the Formula of P.F. Papkovich

(This assertion for n = 3 was firstly given by P.F. Papkovich).
Herewith the general solution of (1) reads

$$\vec{u} = \vec{G} - \frac{b}{2a + b} \operatorname{grad}(\vec{r}, \vec{G}) .$$

By a substitution of the fundamental solutions of the Laplace equation into the general solution, and the use of results of I.S. Arzhanykh (Ref. 1) the author obtains the fundamental solutions of (1) for n=2,3,4, If the fundamental solution is written as a matrix then e.g. for n = 2

$$\left\| u_1^{(1)} \quad u_1^{(2)} \right\| = \left\| \begin{matrix} (1-\gamma)\ln\frac{1}{r} + \gamma\frac{(\xi_1 - x_1)^2}{r^2} & \gamma\frac{(\xi_1 - x_1)(\xi_2 - x_2)}{r^2} \\ \gamma\frac{(\xi_1 - x_1)(\xi_2 - x_2)}{r^2} & (1-\gamma)\ln\frac{1}{r} + \frac{(\xi_2 - x_2)^2}{r^2} \end{matrix} \right\|$$

$$\left\| u_2^{(1)} \quad u_2^{(2)} \right\|$$

where $\gamma = \frac{b}{2a + b}$, $r^2 = (x_1 - \xi_1)^2 + (x_2 - \xi_2)^2$.

Card 3/4

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C111/C222

Generalization of the Formula of P.F. Papkovich

There are 2 Soviet references.

[Abstracter's note : (Ref. 1) concerns I.S. Arzhanykh, Integral Equations of Fundamental Problems of the Field Theory and the Theory of Elasticity, 1954, Tashkent, AN Uzbekskaya SSR]

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki imeni V.I. Romanovskogo AN Uz SSR (Mathematical Institute imeni V.I. Romanovskiy of the Academy of Sciences Uzbekskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: May 26, 1960

Card 4/4

HUSEYNOV, G.K., kand. med. nauk.; ZIYALOV, M.S.

Functional disturbance of the kidneys in dermatoses. Azerb. med. zhur. no.2:93-94 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz I kafedry kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. A. Kh. Dzhafarov) Azerbaydzhanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. N. Narimanova.
(SKIN--DISEASES) (KIDNEYS--DISEASES)

ZIYANGIROVA, G.G.; SHEPKALOVA, V.M. (Moskva)

"Chronic hyperplasia of the connective tissue" [in German] by Rasheff. Reviewed by G.G. Ziiangirova, V.M. Shepkalova. Vest.oft. 72 no.5:61 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(CONJUNCTIVA--DISEASES) (RASHEFF)

S/166/62/000/006/006/016
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Starodubtsev, S. V., Ablyayev, Sh. A., Bakhramov, F., Ziyatdinov, Sh., Keytlin, L. G.

TITLE: Study of molecular conversions in natural gas under the action of electrodeless high-frequency discharges. III. Effect of the wattage of high-frequency discharges and gas pressure in the discharge tube on electrocracking

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1962, 53 - 60

TEXT: To clarify the basic mechanism of electrocracking, methane was cracked at various wattages (20 - 180 w), pressures (20 - 60 mm Hg), and contact times τ (0.01 - 2.4 sec); total cracking and the yields of ethane, ethylene, acetylene, propane, propylene, butylenes, and hydrogen were determined. Total cracking increased with wattage; the rise was gradual up to ~30 w, τ = 0.05 sec, steep between 30 and 100 w, and then gradual again. The steep section of the curve corresponds to the range where a chain mechanism operates. The threshold limit of the wattage at which the steep rise sets in decreases with increasing τ. The yields of ethane and

Card 1/3

Study of molecular conversions...

ethylene fall with increasing wattage for τ = const. No C_2H_6 or C_2H_4 is formed at 140 - 150 w. The yield of acetylene increases with the wattage, passes a maximum at a certain wattage depending on τ, and then falls steadily. The maximum C_2H_2 yield is 11% at 50 w and τ = 0.8 sec, and 22.5% at 100 w and τ = 0.3 sec. Diacetylene forms at low wattages. More and more liquids are formed with increasing wattage, and diacetylene disappears due to formation of cyclohydrocarbons. For propane and propylene, there is also a maximum at 50 w and τ = 0.4 sec which vanishes at high wattages, probably being shifted toward very short τ. The yield maxima for C_3H_8 and C_3H_6 lie in the range where intense decomposition of C_2H_6 and C_2H_4 begins. Butylenes form only at low wattages, they are no longer detectable at 140 w. The hydrogen yield, however, rises continuously with w and τ. The specific energy consumption for a tube 2.5 cm in diameter and for τ = 0.3 sec was 70 w·hr per mole of cracked CH_4, and 280 w·hr per mole of resulting C_2H_2. The corresponding values for a diameter of 9.1 cm and τ = 0.3 sec were 65 and 260 w·hr. Increasing pressure has the same effect as increasing wattage on the cracking and the yield of decomposition products. Experiments with tubes of different diameters showed that total cracking depends linearly

Study of molecular conversions...

on the surface/volume ratio. Total cracking in two tubes of different d in proportional to d_2^2/d_1^2, which may be explained by the termination on the walls of the tubes. Furthermore, the yield of the individual products depends on d, and this requires further investigation. There are 7 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UzSSR (Physicotechnical Institute AS UzSSR)

SUBMITTED: July 13, 1962

Card 3/3

STARODUBTSEV, S.V.; ABLYAYEV, Sh.A.; BAKHRAMOV, F.; ZIYATDINOV, Sh.; KEYTLIN, L.G.

Study of molecular transformations in a natural gas caused by electrodeless high-frequency discharges. Part 2. Effect of certain physical factors and impurities on electric cracking. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 6 no.5:58-65 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UzSSR.
(Cracking process)

ZAYAYEV, A.A.; OTROSHCHENKO, O.S.; SADYKOV, A.S.

Some new derivatives of γ,γ'-dipyridyl based on γ,γ'-dipyridyl-3,5,3',5'-tetrasulfonic acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.1:351-354 Ja 64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I.Lenina.

OTROSHCHENKO, O.S.; SADYKOV, A.S.; ZIYAYEV, A.A.

Syntheses based on anabasine. Part 14: Sulfonation of γ,γ'-dipyridyl by sulfuric acid. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no. 2:678-681 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Sredneaziatskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Dipyridine)

ZIYAYEV, K.G.

Developing formulas for approximate calculation of double integrals in the area representing a figure bounded by a parabola $y^2 = 2px$ and by the straight line $X = C$. Stor.nauch.-issl.rab.TTI no.9:31-37 '60. (MIRA 15:6)

(Integrals, Multiple)

3854

16.6500

S/044/62/000/005/051/072
C111/0444

AUTHOR: Ziyayev, K. G.

TITLE: Formulas for approximative calculation of double integrals over a domain which is bounded by the parabola $y^2 = 2px$ and the straight line $x=c$.

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 5, 1962, 45, abstract 5V220. ("Sb. nauchno-issled. rabot. Tashkentsk. tekstil'n. in-t", 1960, no. 9, 31-37)

TEXT: By aid of polynomials which the less deviate from zero, one obtains formulas of the kind

$$\iint_{(D)} f(x, y)dx\,dy \approx \frac{4c}{3}\sqrt{2pc}\cdot f\left(\frac{3c}{5}, 0\right),$$

$$\iint_{(D)} f(x, y)dx\,dy \approx \frac{2c\sqrt{2pc}}{3}\left[f\left(\frac{3c}{5}, \sqrt{\frac{2pc}{5}}\right) +\right.$$

Card 1/2

Formulas for approximative ...

$$+f\left(\frac{3c}{5}, -\sqrt{\frac{2pc}{5}}\right)\Big].$$

$$\iint_{(D)} f(x,y)\,dxdy \approx \frac{2c\sqrt{2pc}}{3}\left[f\left(\frac{3c}{5}, \sqrt{\frac{10pc}{21}}\right)+ +f\left(\frac{3c}{5}, -\sqrt{\frac{10pc}{21}}\right)\right].$$

$$\iint_{(D)} f(x,y)\,dxdy \approx \frac{14c\sqrt{2pc}}{45}\left[f\left(\frac{5c}{7}, \sqrt{\frac{6pc}{7}}\right)+ +f\left(\frac{5c}{7}, -\sqrt{\frac{6pc}{7}}\right)\right].$$

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

MUKHAMEDOV, T.; ZIYEYEV, Sh.I.

Disorders in the permeability of the skin capillaries in combined exposure to I^{131} and noise. Med. rad. 9 no.8:34-37 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:4)

ZIMAYEV, Sh.I. (Moskva); KHAMAYDE, L.L., kand. biol. nauk, nauchnyy rukovoditel'

Effect of intravenous introduction of colloidal Ag^{110} on the metastatic process in Brown-Pierce carcinoma following transplantation into the testis. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no.3: 92-93 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR A.V. Lebedinskim.

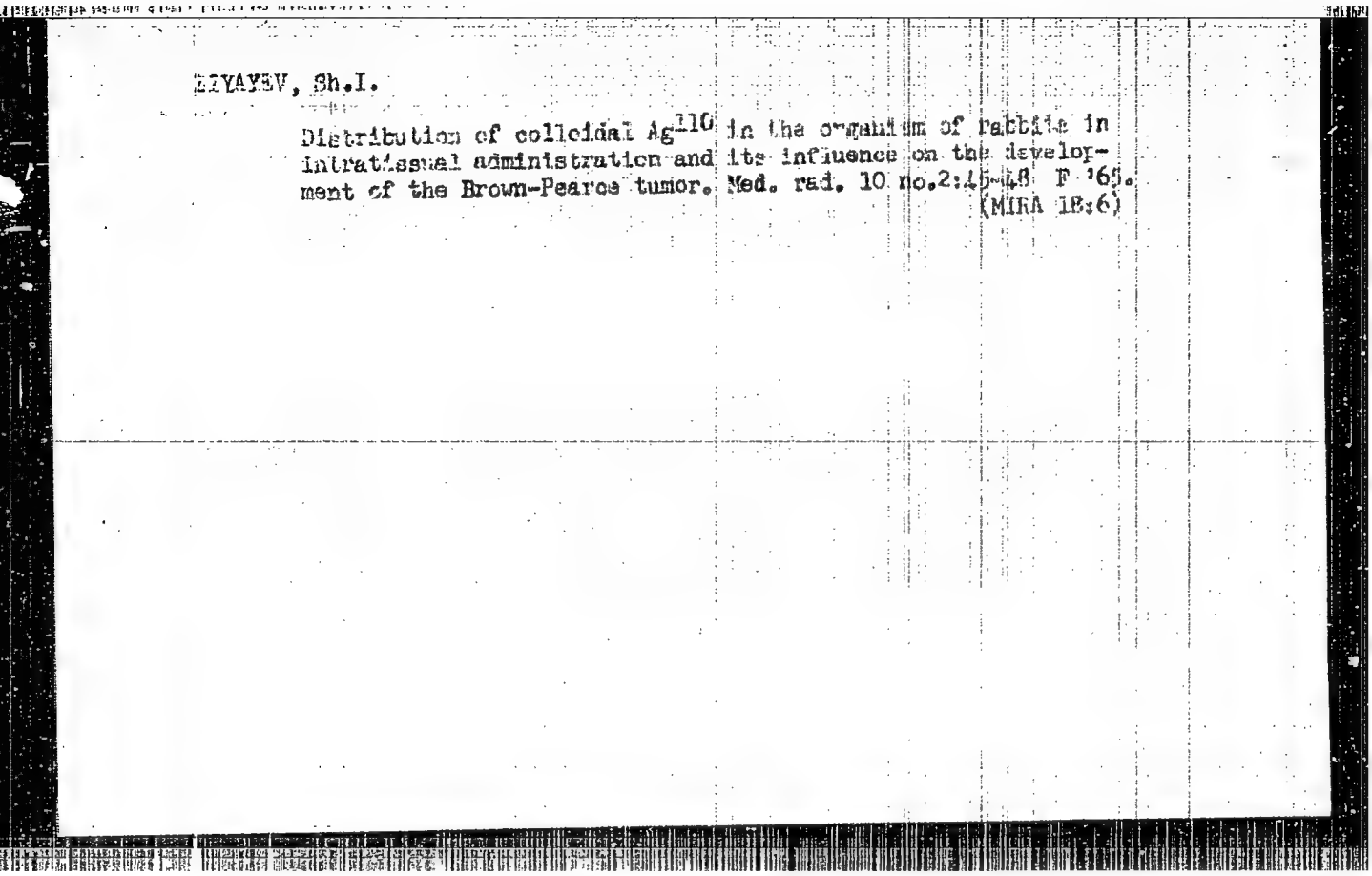
YUSUPOV, A.A.; ZIYAYEV, Sh.I.

Effect of strontium ^{90} on the sexual function in males. Uzb. biol. zhur. 8 no.5:19-22 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut biofiziki AMN SSSR.

ZIYAYEV, Sh.I. (Moskva)

Distribution of colloidal Ag^{110} in various degrees of dispersion in healthy animals and those with Brown-Pearce carcinoma. Med. rad. 10 no.1:21-24 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:2)



ZIYAYEV, Sh.I.

Distribution of colloidal Ag^{110} in the organism of rabbits in intratissual administration and its influence on the development of the Brown-Pearce tumor. Med. rad. 10 no.2:45-48 F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

ZIYAYEV, Sh. I.

Comparative study of the rate of blood purification from radioactive colloidal silver Ag^{110} after its intravenous injection into normal rabbits and rabbits with a developing Brown-Pierce carcinoma. Uzb. biol. zhur. 7 no.4:40-42 '63

1. Institut biofiziki Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

ZIYAYEV, Sh.I.

Distribution of colloidal silver (Ag^{110}) in intravenous administration to healthy rabbits and rabbits with Brown-Pearce carcinoma. Med. rad. 9 no.2:72-75 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

ZIELINSKI, A.

Y

C/A

Chemical engineering and its relation to the chemical industry. A. Zielinski. Przemysl Chem. 5(28), 364-70(1949)

A review. Frank Gorot

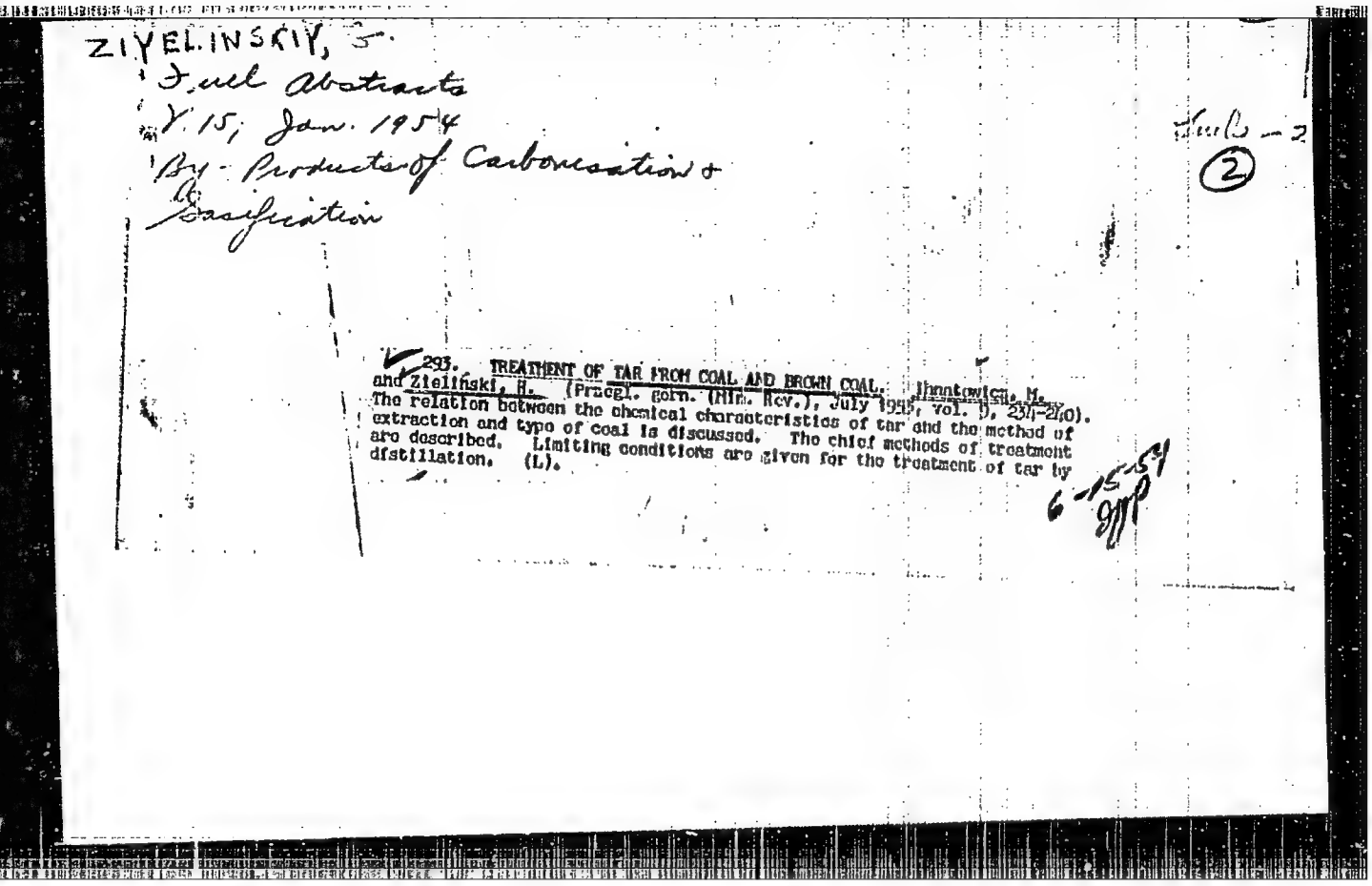
immediate source clipping

ZIYELINSKIY, G.

Fuel Abstracts
Vol. 15 No. 3
Mar. 1954
Carbonisation

3000. LOW TEMPERATURE CARBONISATION GAS FROM LURGI OVENS.
Rychly, J. and Zeltinski, H. (Przegl. gorn. (Min. Rev.), Aug. 1953, vol. 9, 289-292). Properties of the gas are given in particular gas from Lurgi ovens without diaphragms. Improvement of gas quality by using oxygen instead of air in the burners with separate circulation of gases in a dryer, or by recuperative heating instead of a combustion chamber, are discussed with flow diagrams. Methods of obtaining gasoline from the gases are included. (L).

6-15-54



ZIYELINSKIY, S.
Full Abstracts
V. 15, Jan. 1954
By-Products of Carbonization & Gasification

Full - 2
(2)

293. TREATMENT OF TAR FROM COAL AND BROWN COAL. Zhantowicz, M. and Zielinski, H. (Przegl. Gorn. (Hut. Rev.), July 1953, vol. 9, 231-240). The relation between the chemical characteristics of tar and the method of extraction and type of coal is discussed. The chief methods of treatment are described. Limiting conditions are given for the treatment of tar by distillation. (L).

6-15-54
DJP

L 00667-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6009867 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/004/0065/0065

INVENTOR: Kalnin'sh, A. I.; Rakin, A. G.; Berzin'sh, G. V.; Sheydin, I. A.; Darzin'sh, T. A.; Muzhits, V. I.; Doronin, Yu. G.; Ziyemelis, A. E.; Churina, Ye. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of wood plastics. Class 38, No. 178971 [announced by the Institute of Wood Chemistry AN LatSSR (Institut khimii drevesiny AN Latviyskoy SSR) and Central Scientific-Research Institute of Plywood (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fanery)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 4, 1966, 65

TOPIC TAGS: plywood, wood chemistry, wood plastic, forest product

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued describing a method of preparing wood plastics. To improve the physical and mechanical properties of the end product and lower the amount of binder for making wood plastic from veneer sheets or ground wood, the latter are treated, prior to pressing, with a 25-percent solution of ammonia for 4 hr at 18--20C. The treated sheets are combined with untreated sheets during pressing. [LD]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 25Jan65

Card 1/1 vlr UDC: 674.812.2

ANTONOV, V.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; BEZZUBOV, N.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; BELOKOPYTOV, I.Ye., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; BLYUMENBERG, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; BOGDANOV, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; BRAGIN, N.A., inzh.; VASIL'YEV, Yu.K., inzh.; VINOGRADOV, V.A., inzh.; ROZENBERG, B.I., inzh.; GORGIDZHANYAN, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZIZA, A.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; KALABUKHOV, M.V., agronom-meliorator; KOLOTUSHKIN, V.I., inzh.; KORCHUNOV, S.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRYUKOV, M.N., dotsent; VAVULO, V.A., inzh.; NAUMOV, D.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; OLENIN, A.S., inzh.; PROVORKIN, A.S., inzh.; PROKHOROV, N.I., dotsent; RASKIN, G.I., inzh.; SAVENKO, I.V., inzh.; SERGEYEV, B.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; STOYLIK, M.A., inzh.; SUKHANOV, M.A., inzh.; TOPOL'NITSKIY, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; TYURMENOV, S.N., doktor biol.nauk, prof.; FATCHIKHINA, O.Ye., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; TSVETKOV, B.I., inzh.; CHUBAROV, N.D., inzh.; MANDEL'BAUM, A.I., inzh.;

(Continued on next card)

ANTONOV, V.Ya.---(continued) Card 2.
YARTSEV, A.K.; SAMSONOV, N.N., inzh., glavnyy red.; BERSHADSKIY, L.S., inzh., nauchnyy red.; VARENTSOV, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; VYSOTSKIY, K.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; GORINSHTEYN, L.L., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; GORYACHKIN, V.G., prof., nauchnyy red.; YEFIMOV, P.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; KUZEMAN, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; KULAKOV, N.N., kand. tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; KUTAIS, L.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; MIRKIN, M.A., inzh., nauchnyy red.; SEMENSKIY, Ye.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; SOKOLOV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; KHAZANOV, Ya.N., dotsent, nauchnyy red.; KHALUGO, A.K., inzh., nauchnyy red.; TSUPROV, S.A., dotsent, nauchnyy red.; SHTEYNBOK, G.D., inzh., nauchnyy red.; KOLOTUSHKIN, V.I., red.; SKVORTSOV, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Reference book on peat] Spravochnik po torfu. Moskva, Gos.energ. izd-vo, 1954. 728 p. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN BSSR (for Goryachkin).
(Peat--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

ZIZA, A. A.

Ziza, A. A. - "Economics and organization of utilization of peat for fertilizer," In symposium: [illegible] v nar. khoz-ve Belorus. SSR, Minisk, 1948, p. 223-27

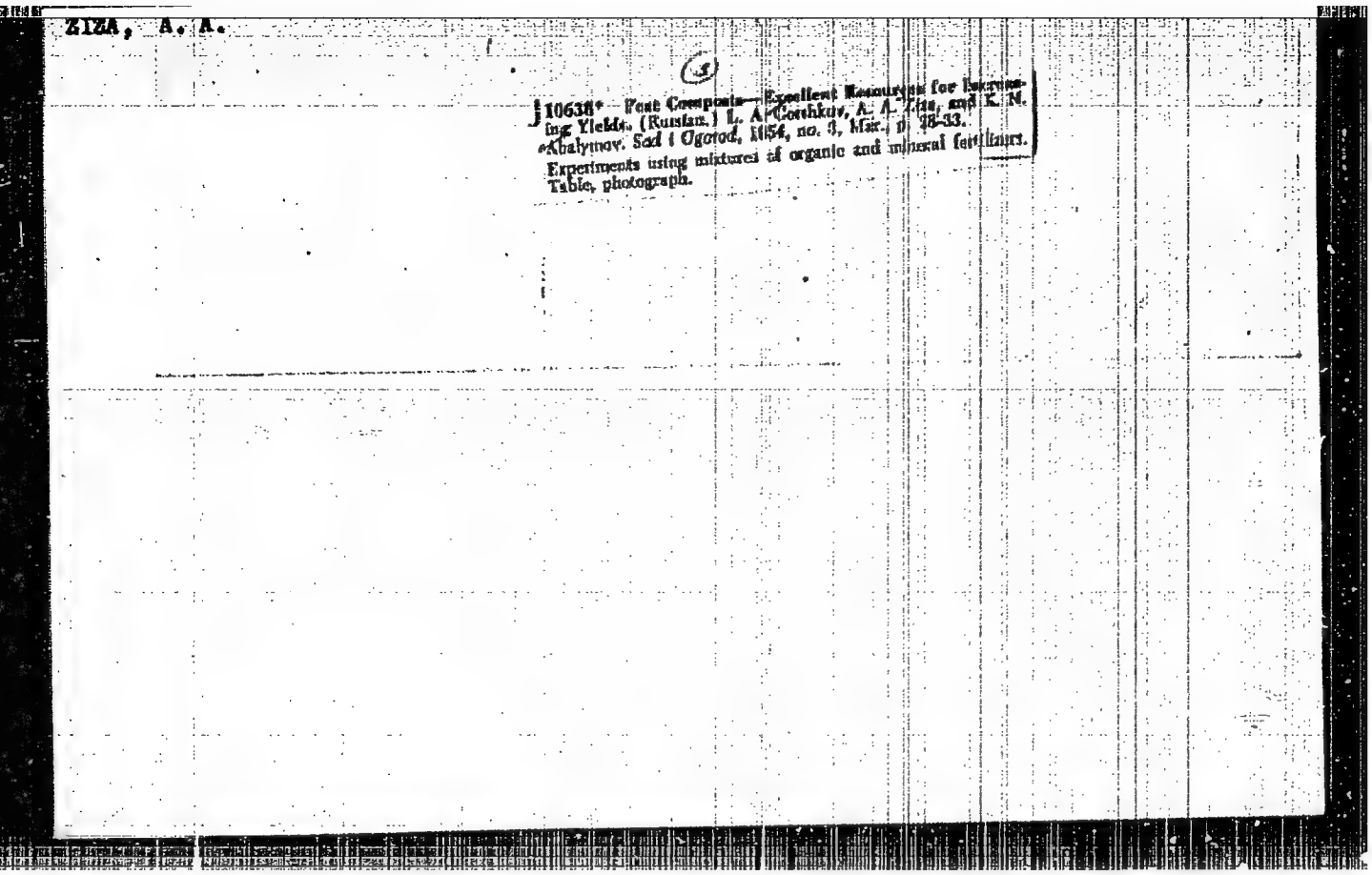
So: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 13, 1949)

ZIZA, A. A.

Peat Bogs

Overall use of peat bogs in agriculture. Sov. agron. 10 no. 9, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. Unclassified.

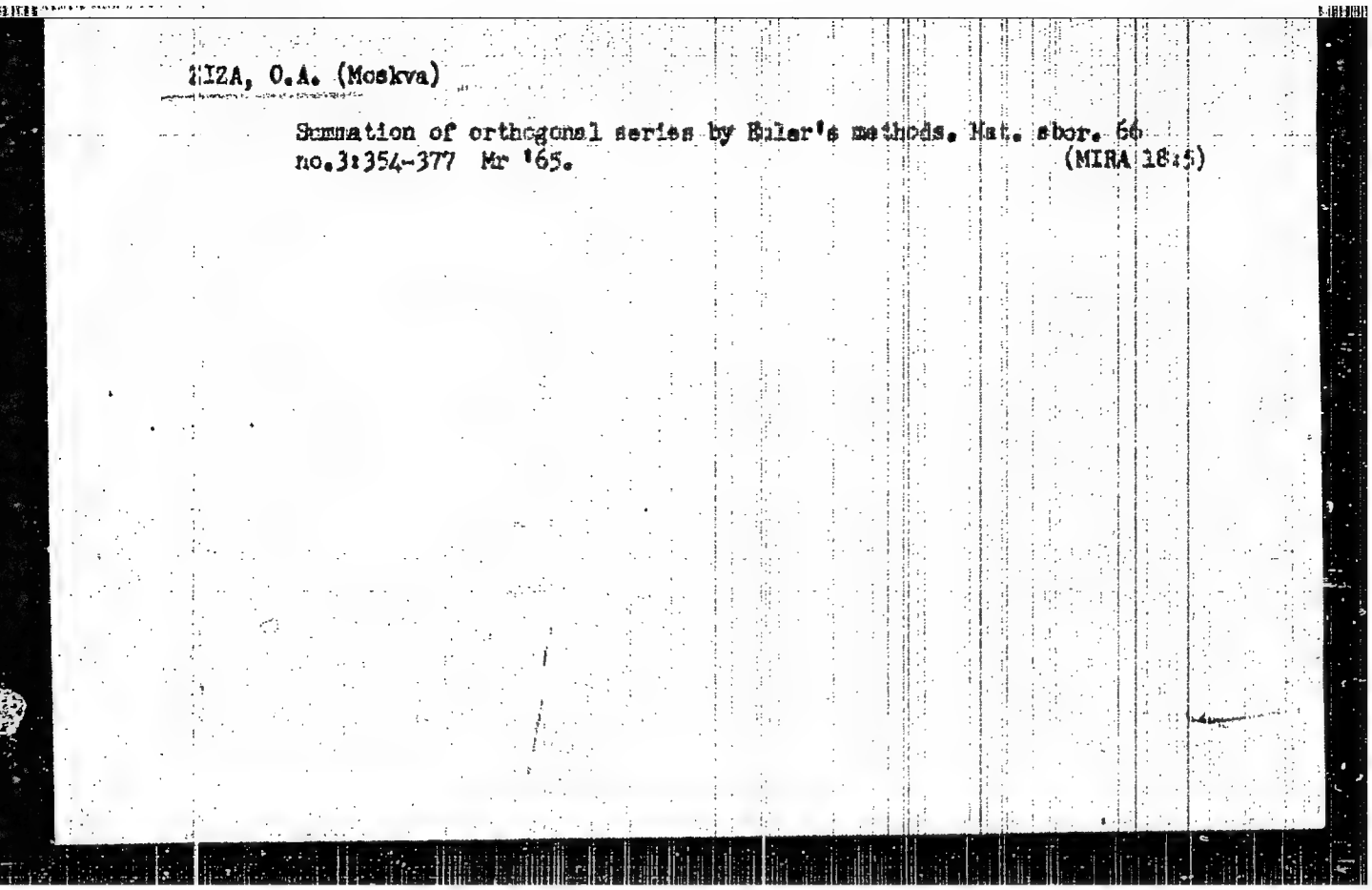


ZIZA, A. A.

(5)

10638* -- Peat Composts -- Excellent Resources for Increasing Yields. (Russian.) L. A. Cookkov, A. A. Ziza, and K. N. Chalymov. Sad i Ogorod, 1954, no. 3, Mar., p. 28-33.

Experiments using mixtures of organic and mineral fertilizers. Table, photograph.



IZA, O.A. (Moskva)

Summation of orthogonal series by Euler's methods. Mat. sbor. 66 no.3:354-377 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

16(1)
AUTHOR: Ziza, O.A.

SOV/20-124-2-3/71

TITLE: On Some Subsystems of Orthogonal Function Systems (O nekotorykh podsistemakh ortogonal'nykh sistem funktsiy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 2, pp 257-259 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Theorem 1: Let the orthogonally normed function system $\{\varphi_n(x)\}$, $x \in [a,b]$ have the property that

$$|\varphi_n(x)| \leq \varphi(x), \quad n=1,2,\ldots, \quad x \in [a,b],$$

where $\varphi(x) \geq 0$ is measurable and finite almost everywhere. Then $\{\varphi_n(x)\}$ contains an infinite subsystem $\{\psi_k(x)\}$ with the property that after an arbitrary permutation of the terms of the subsystem from $\sum c_j^2 < \infty$ follows that $\sum c_j \psi_j(x)$ converges almost everywhere on $[a,b]$.
Theorem 2: If besides there exists a sequence of indices $\{m_k\}$ so that for every set E with a positive measure

$$(1) \qquad \overline{\lim_{k\to\infty}} \int_E |\varphi_{m_k}(x)|\,dx > 0,$$

Card 1/2

On Some Subsystems of Orthogonal Function Systems SOV/20-124-2-3/71

then there holds an unconditional strong convergence for the subsystem, i.e. from $\sum c_n^2 = \infty$ there follows the divergence of $\sum c_j \varphi_j(x)$ almost everywhere on $[a,b]$. ((1) is necessary and sufficient).

Theorem 3: A lacunary trigonometric function system is a system of unconditional strong convergence.

The paper was incited by the corresponding member of the AS USSR D.Ye. Men'shov and uses results of N.A.Sapchishchev [Ref 6] and Ye.K. Ryabova [Ref 5]. Theorem 1 and theorem 3 were proved independently by S.B.Stechkin (unpublished).

There are 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet, 1 Polish, 2 Hungarian, and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M.V.Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: September 12, 1958, by P.S.Aleksandrov, Academician
SUBMITTED: September 12, 1958

Card 2/2

KIZA, O.A.

Certain subsystems of orthogonal systems of functions. Dokl.AN SSSR 124 no.2:257-259 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom P.S. Aleksandrovym.
(Functions, Orthogonal)

MIZA, G.A. (Moskva)

On a certain property of an orthogonal system of functions.
Mat. sbor. 58 no.1:3-16 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Functions, Orthogonal)

ZIZA, V.

Economic efficiency of die blocks. Mashinostroitel' no.12:22-23 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Dies(Metalworking))

ZIZALA, Jaroslav

"Fine machining" by E. Gorski. Reviewed by Jaroslav Zizala.
Stroj vyr 12 no.8:609 '64.

KIZLIA, Jaroslav

Marking of sintered carbide tools with regard to their use. Stroj vyr 10 no.4:171-173 Ap '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav obrabecich stroju a obrabeni, Praha.

ZIZALA, J.

Uterine rupture in cesarean section. Cesk. gynek. 43 no.10:
760-761 D '64

1. Gyn. por. odd. Obvodniho ustavu narodniho zdravi v Melnice,
(vedouci MUDr. J. Zizala).

ZIZALA, Jaroslav

"Form etching" by A. Rossakiewicz, H. Ptakowska-Wyzanowicz. Reviewed by Jaroslav Zizala. Stroj wyr 11 no.6:325-326 Je '63.

WASZCZENKO, K.I., prof. dr nauk techn [Vashchenko, K.I.];
ZIZCHENKO, W.W., inz. [Zhizhchenko, V.V.]; WELKENS, Tadeusz, mgr inz. [translator]

Technology of preparing Al-Fe layer castings according to the Alfer process. Przegl odlew 13 no. 12:306-310 D '63.

1. Kijowski Instytut Politechniczny (for Vashchenko and Zhizhchenko).

AITAMONOV, Vasiliy Mikhaylovich; CHERNAKOV, A.S., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; ZIZENSKIY, Ye.I., inzh., retsenzent; KOMAROV, A.A., inzh., retsenzent; POLYAKOV, N.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; SACHUK, N.A., red.; TSAL, R.K., tekhn. red.; KRYAKOVA, D.M., tekhn. red.

[Electronic and automatic control on ships and in airborne radar systems]Elektroavtomatika sudovykh i samoletnykh radiolokatsionnykh stantsii. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1962. 362 p. (MIRA 16:3)

(Ships--Electronic equipment) (Electronics in navigation) (Airplanes--Electronic equipment)

OKUN', YEvsey L'vovich; ZIZEMSKIY, Ye.I., retsenzent; LITVINOV, V.I., retsenzent; NIKITINA, M.I., red.; DVORETSKIY, L.G., nauchnyy red.; KRYAKOVA, D.M., tekhn.red.

[Calculation and design of radio transmitters] Raschet i proektirovanie radioperedatchikov. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1962. 414 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(Radio—Transmitters and transmission)

Zizemskiy, Yefim Il'ich

Morskiye radiolokatsionnyye stantsii. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1959.

283 p. illus., diagrs.

Bibliography: p. 220

ZIZENSKIY, Yefim Il'ich; SOLOV'YEV, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SHCHEDRINSKIY, L.S., inzh., retsenzent; MALIKOV, I.M., kand.tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.; LESKOVA, L.R., red.; CHISTYAKOVA, R.K., tekhn.red.

[Reliability of radio and electronic apparatus] Nadezhnost' radioelektronnoi apparatury. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1963. 101 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Electronic industries--Quality control)

ZIZENBERG, G.K., inzh.; GLEYZER, D.L.

Automated plant for the manufacture of reinforced concrete tubular mine supports. Shakht. stroi. 9 no. 12:13-16 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Karagandinskiy institut Giprouglegormash (for Zizenberg).
2. Zavod zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy, Karaganda (for Gleyzer).

ZIZENBERG, G.K., inzh. (Karaganda)

Automatic portal pusher truck for switching operations. Zhel. dor. transp. 47 no.3:79-80 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

80522

S/097/60/000/05/03/016

25.1000
15.3200

AUTHORS: Myurberg, V.K., Zizenberg, G.K., Engineers

TITLE: Production of Reinforced Concrete Structural Pipes by Means of an Inserted Vibrating Core

PERIODICAL: Beton i Zhelezo-Beton, 1960, No. 5, pp. 202 - 208

TEXT: The authors of the article have developed a method, whereby reinforced concrete pipes used for structural purposes can be produced in series in a special installation, capable of turning out 80 to 100 pipes during 24 hours. These pipes have a length of 6 m at a diameter of 200 and 300 mm, and serve mostly as supports for power lines and for street lamps. The novelty of the new method consists in the use of a vibrating core which is inserted into the pipe and consolidates the concrete by means of internal vibration of the core. Another distinctive feature of this method consists in the vertical position of the pipe in the course of production, which is done in a dismountable mold. The vibrating core consists of two parts - the head with a built-in vibrating device and the core which acts as sliding casing inside the mold. After the metal reinforcement is inserted in the form the vibrating core starts operating from the bottom of the mold, while concrete

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S/097/60/000/05/03/016

Production of Reinforced Concrete Structural Pipes by Means of an Inserted Vibrating Core

is being fed from the top; to complete a pipe 6 m long takes from 4 to 8 minutes. After the core has been removed, thermal treatment starts by applying steam into the hollow of the pipe during 4-5 hours; the pipe is now ready to be demolded; thermal treatment is being continued in the steam chamber. In the Karaganda Giproshakht Institute 2 models of installations have been developed - ATV 300/6.5 - 200/6.5 and ATV 300/7.5 - 200/7.5. Each installation consists of two vertical boring and turning machines, one machine containing 16 molds for pipes of 300 mm in diameter and the other for pipes of 200 mm. Both machines have one upper platform in common, from which the feeding of concrete takes place. Between the two machines is a pit, which holds two vibrating core units, one for each machine. A mechanism is regulated in such a way that it turns the machine 1/16 part of the circumference each time a new form is put in place for processing. A steam distributor supplies steam for thermal treatment of the pipes providing for 13 stages at varying temperatures during 4-5 hours. There is a special lifting device which takes the mold out of the machine for demolding, cleaning, greasing and preparing for a new cycle of operation. The new improved type of installation has a

Card 2/4

Production of Reinforced Concrete Structural Pipes by Means of an Inserted Vibrating Core

capacity of 48 pipes per shift. Steam consumption is 100 kg per hour. There are two 26.4 kw electric motors, one for each machine. The Karaganda Institute Giprouglegormash has elaborated and designed equipment for an automated plant for the production of reinforced concrete pit props, having a capacity of 500 props per 24 hours; a special machine turns out welded carcasses in accordance with M.V. Kvasov's system. The article describes also another type of installation for the production of prestressed pipe sections up to 500 mm in diameter; a chain conveyer carries the molds after molding through the steam chamber, where the thermal treatment takes place in 3 stages of varying temperatures. An alternative method of Professor V.V. Mikhaylov provides for the employment of a special grade of fast-setting stressing cement, which eliminates the equipment required for prestressing the metal reinforcement and for thermal treatment in a steam chamber. After being demolded the pipe sections are plunged for 5-6 hours in a

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80522
S/097/60/000/05/03/016

Production of Reinforced Concrete Structural Pipes by Means of an Inserted Vibrating Core

water bath at 70-80°C. The vibrating core method permits maximum mechanization and automation of the technological process of producing reinforced concrete pipes, cutting down on production cost about 30-40%, while doubling the productivity of labor. There are 4 photographs, 2 diagrams, 1 graph and 2 tables.

Card 4/4

ZAYTSEV, V.A.; ZIZGANOVA, Ye.V.

Determination of the titer of solutions used in neutralization.
Apt. delo 13 no.5:71-72 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. TSentral'nyy aptechnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, Moskva.

KOMLEV, Valentin Aleksandrovich; GELLERTOV, Georgiy Nikolayevich; SUKHAREV, Yuriy Nikolayevich; KOLMOGOROVA, Vera Polikarpovna, st. nauchn. sotr.; ZIZIN, Boris Grigor'yevich; LEVITSKIY, Vladimir Vsevolodovich; GORBOVETS, M.N., inzh., red.

[Bench test of continuous prestressed concrete trusses; practices of the construction trusts of the Bashkir Economic Council] Stendovoe izgotovlenie tsel'nykh predvaritel'no napriazhennykh zhelezobetonnykh ferm; iz opyta stroitel'nykh trestov Bashkirskogo sovnarkhoza. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 23 p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. 2. Glavnyy inzhener Bashkirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po stroitel'stvu (for Komlev). 3. Starshiy inzhener Bashkirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po stroitel'stvu (for Zizin). 4. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po stroitel'stvu (for Gellertov, Sukharev, Kolmogorova). 5. Glavnyy tekhnolog tresta "Sterlitamakstroy" Bashkirskogo sovnarkhoza (for Levitskiy).

ZIZIN, V.G.; IVANOVA, T.S.; SOKOLOVA, V.I.

Chromatographic determination of the hydrocarbon composition of aromatic compounds. Khim i tekh. topl. i masel 9 no.3: 66-67 Mr '64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti.

ZIZIN, V.G.; YERASTOV, Yu. N.; IL'IN, V.D.

Instrument for titration in a flow. Trudy Bash NII NP no.3:204-208 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Titrimeters)

ZIZIN, V.G.; PROSKURYAKOV, L.M.; YAKOVETS, V.V.; SHKLOVSKIY, Ya.A.

Continuous titrimeter for indicating the maximum hardness of water.
Trudy Bash NIINP no.5:296-298 '62. (MIRA 17:10)

ZIZIN, V.G.; SHKLOVSKIY, Ya.A.

Certain apparatus assemblies for high-temperature chromatography. Trudy BashNII NP no.7:146-149 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

ZIZIN, V.G.

Taking into account distortions introduced by a detector in gas chromatography. Trudy BashNII NP no.6:152-168 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

SOKOLOVA, V.I.; ZIZIN, V.G.; SHKLOVSKIY, Ya.A.

Chromatographic analysis of hydrogen-containing mixtures.
Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 9 no.1:60-62 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti.

S/081/61/000/013/018/028
B110/B205

AUTHORS: Vaysberg, K. M., Zizin, V. G.

TITLE: Spectrographic determination of vanadium and nickel in petroleum products

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 13, 1961, 529, abstract 13M324 (Tr. Bashkirsk. n.-i. in-ta po pererabotke nefti, 1960, vyp. 4, 180 - 185)

TEXT: The weighed portion of the petroleum product was incinerated by the method of dry incineration, and the ash was dissolved in HCl. The acid was evaporated, the chlorides were dissolved in water, and the solution was boiled down to the volume required. In the solution obtained, the content of V and Ni was determined with an ИСП-28 (ISP-28) spectrograph. The 0.02 mm wide slits were illuminated with a three-lens system, and the electrodes were projected onto the intermediate condenser. The spectrum was excited with a condensed spark obtained from an ИГ-3 (IG-3) generator. Titanium was used as a reference element. The results of the spectrum analysis were compared with those of the chemical and

Card 1/2

Spectrographic determination... S/081/61/000/013/018/028
B110/B205

colorimetric analyses. The comparison showed that the accuracy of analysis is sufficient for practical purposes. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

ZIZIN, V.G.; SOKOLOVA, V.I.

Chromatographic analysis of $C_1 - C_5$ hydrocarbons using a complex column. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.9:27-29 S '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti.

(Hydrocarbons) (Chromatographic analysis)

VAYSBERG, K.M.; ZIZIN, V.G.; Prinimali uchastiye: TRAVKINA, V.M.; SAFINA, R.M.

Spectrographic determination of vanadium and nickel in petroleum products. Zav.lab 26 no.10:1123-1124 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pereabotke nefti.

(Vanadium—Spectra) (Nickel—Spectra)
(Petroleum products)

ZIZIN, V.G.; IVANOVA, T.S.

Determination of the hydrocarbon content of gases with the aid of aid of quinoline. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 6 no.4:68-70 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy promyshlennosti.

(Hydrocarbons--Analysis)
(Quinoline)

SOV/81-59-16-58488

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 16, p 408 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Zizin, V.G., Popova, T.I., Safina, R.M.

TITLE: A Laboratory Electric Dehydrator for Continuous and Complete Extraction of Salts From Crude and Prepared Oils

PERIODICAL: Novosti neft. tekhn. Neftepererabotka, 1958, Nr 8, pp 29-31

ABSTRACT: In the two-stage laboratory electric dehydrator for continuous elimination of salts from crude and prepared oils the first stage (a brass pipe with an inner diameter of 6 mm, 400 mm long, within which a wire of 0.4 mm in diameter is drawn along the axis) operates under a tension of 3 kv; the second stage (cylinder and pipe, coaxially located; radial distance between them 5 mm) operates under a current of high frequency with a tension of 220 v. The efficiency of desalting in the first stage is ~90%; in the second - 90 - 95%; under the action of both stages it is practically complete. The agreement of the results obtained on the described apparatus and by the State Standard GOST 2401-47 is satisfactory.

Card 1/1

L. Andreyev.

ZIZKA, Adolf

Machinery operation standards and their practical application.
Prace mzda 10 no.10:446-451 O '62.

1. Technoplyn, n.p., Praha.

41661

S/058/62/000/010/089/093
A061/A101

26.2311

AUTHOR: Žižka, Emil

TITLE: A system for high-temperature plasma production

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 10, 1962, 41, abstract 10-3-82k P (Czech. pat., cl. 21g, 21/10, no. 99196, April 15, 1961)

TEXT: The patented system for high-temperature plasma production consists of a magnetic trap, two accelerating systems (each of which, in turn, consists of an electron and an ion accelerator), and an ion source. The ions, upon leaving the source, are accelerated by the ion accelerator, after which the electron and ion flows merge and result in the formation of a quasi-neutral plasma. A similar process takes place also in the other accelerator with the one difference that the plasma current, in the given case, goes to meet the other current formed by the former accelerating system. These quasi-neutral plasma counter-currents merge [Abstracter's note: "smeshcheniye" in the original text evidently a misprint of "smesheniye"] in the magnetic trap, and the resulting high-temperature plasma has a density which is fully sufficient for a thermonuclear reaction

Card 1/2

S/058/62/000/010/089/093
A061/A101

A system for high-temperature plasma production

to set in. The decrease of plasma density in consequence of the settling of particles on the trap walls is reduced to a minimum. The system has the following parameters: plasma density in the magnetic trap: 10^{11} - 10^{15} cm^3; plasma particle energy: 100,000 - 200,000 ev; magnitudes of electron and ion currents are of the order of 10^3 a, and magnetic field strength in the trap: $5 \cdot 10^4$-10^5 oe. The system works in pulse operation.

A. A.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

ZIZKA, E.

Surface changes in cavity cathode. Chekhosl fiz zhurnal 14 no.1:73-74 '64.

1. Institute of Vacuum Electronics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Praha 9, Nademlynska 600.

43036

S/194/62/000/010/037/084
A063/A126

AUTHOR Žižka, Emil

TITLE: A device for producing high-temperature plasma

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 10, 1962, 41, abstract 10-3-82k P (Czech. pat., cl. 21g, 21/10, no. 99196, April 15, 1961)

TEXT: A device for producing high-temperature plasma is patented. It consists of a magnetic trap, two accelerating systems (each of which is, in turn, composed of electronic and ionic accelerators) and an ion source. The ions leaving the source are accelerated by the ionic accelerator, which results in a mixing of the ionic and electronic streams. The final result of the process is the formation of quasi-neutral plasma. An analogous process takes place in the second accelerator, except that the second plasma stream is diffused when flowing toward the plasma stream produced by the first accelerating system. These streams of quasi-neutral plasma flowing toward each other are mixed in the magnetic trap, producing high-temperature plasma whose density is quite sufficient to initiate a

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S/194/62/000/010/037/084
A063/A126

A device for producing high-temperature plasma

thermo-nuclear reaction. The decrease of plasma density, as the result of the settling of particles on the trap walls, is reduced to a minimum. The device has the following parameters: plasma density in the magnetic trap 10^{11} - 10^{15} cm^3; energy of plasma particles 100,000 - 200,000 ev magnitudes of electronic and ionic streams of the order of 10^3 amp; [illegible] of magnetic field in the trap 5 x x 10^4 - 10^5 oe. The device operates in a pulsed mode.

A.A.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/058/62/000/007/025/068
A061/A101

AUTHOR: Žižka, Emil

TITLE: Apparatus for high-temperature plasma production

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